His Message Including the Willis Instruction Laid Before the Senate.

WHY THE QUEEN WAS NOT RESTORED.

She Declined to Assent to the Conditions. Minister Willis Was Instructed to Restore Her Under Certain Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18-The President's message upon the Hawaiian complication was sent to Congress to-day. It is a document of about 6,000 words, and the instructions to Minister Willis, which were sent to the Senate, but not to the House, make an additional 2,500 words. Following is a synopses of the message: In his opening paragraph the President

says: "Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created, both here and in Hawafl, and now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and dis-cretion of Congress, with a full explanaon of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a state governed my action. I suppose that right and Justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If nutional honesty is to be disregarded, and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, ought to regulate our con-inct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public ser-

A History of the Situation,

Mr. Cleveland then gives a history of the situation as he found it upon taking office; the then pending treaty of annexation; its withdrawal by himself, and the sending of Minister Blount to Investigate the facts attending the negotiation of the treaties to the overthrow of the Queen's government. Mr. Blount's report accompanies the message. It has alrendy been published. Of this report Mr. Cleveland asys: "The report, with its accompanying proofs and evidence as is now before Congress or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate, with the declaration that 'the overthrow of monarchy was not in any way promoted by ending of Minister Blount to investigate declaration that 'the overthrow of monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government,' and when the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both President and Senate were misled." Discressing the facts and evidence relating to the inception of the annexation movement in Hawaii, Mr. Cleveland observes: "That the project was one which was zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to

that end."
On the nineteenth day of November, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawailan government, and the attempted transfer of Hawailan territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued on mural, political, and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley hill and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property, unless some posi-

and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property, unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existence of the Hawaiian government and declares for aunexation. He says:

"In truth, the monarchy here is an absurb anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government, an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the Islands." and progress of the Islands." Anticipated the Resolution.

Quoting further and liberally from These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind which may be usefully recalled when intermay be the significance of the Minister's conceded acts, or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted."

In this view the President quoted from letter from Mr. Stevens, dated March 1882, in which Mr. Stevens asks for in-compution as to his featuration as to his powers and duties in the event of a revolution occurring in Honolulu, and also one, dated February 1, 1893, in which Mr. Stevens declared that the "Hawalian pear is now fully ripe, and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

Stevens' protectorate incident is also

The President rehearses the incidents attending the overthrow of the Queen and from them gives this deduction;
"Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the without the consent or wish of the gov-ernment of the island or any body else so far as shown, except the United States

Therefore, the military occupation of "Therefore, the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States, on the day mentioned, was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek."

In further discussing these events, the President says:

When our minister recognized the provisional government the only basts upon which it rested was the fact that the committee of safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither a government de facto or de jure."

Why the Queen Yie ded. Of the state of perplexity in which this

state of things placed the Queen, Mr. Cleveland says:

If the Queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone, her course would have been plain and the result unmistakable. United States had ailled itself with her enemies, had recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against the lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the third States, but she believed that she misht sately trust to its jurisdiction. Accordingly, some hours after the recognition of the provisional volumes. nition of the provisional government by the United States Minister, the palace barracks, and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the Queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would thereafter he reviewed at Washington, and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States troops to he would state transfer the united States troops to he will be stated to the superior force of the United States troops to he will be stated to the superior force of the United States troops to he will be stated to the superior force of the United States troops to he will be stated to the superior force of the United States troops to he will be stated to the superior to t inited States troops to be landed at Hono the provisional government, and that she yielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such that are

THE PRESIDENT ON HAWAII, as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian lelands."

Mr. Cleveland cites a number of precedents as telling against the action of the United States in the present case, among them the admission of Texas as a part of our Union, the revolutions in Brazil, Chill, and Venezuela, and sums

'As I apprehended the situation, we are brought face to face with the following: "The lawful government of Hawali was "The lawful government of Hawali was overthrown without the drawing of a sword, or the firing of a shot, by a process, every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to, and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representative. But for the notorious predilection of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval dilection of the United States minister for annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should be called the Committee of Ameration, would never have existed. But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger of life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Open's government.

"But for the presence of the United States forces in the immediate vicinity and in position to afford all needed protection and support, the committee would not have proclaimed the provisional government from the steps of the govern-

ment building.

"And finally, but for the lawless occupa-tion of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the pro-visional government when the United States forces were its sole support and and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional government even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

"Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the Islands without incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration, and in the instruction to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the pro-visional government."

Should It pair the Wrong.

Mr. Cleveland says here that in his opinion our duty does not end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction; that a substantial wrong has been done, which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair, and that the United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in consenting to it in advance. On that ground it cannot allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed with its of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniforms; and on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its soverighty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make

The President says:

"I have not, however, overlooked an incident of this unfortunate affair, which remains to be mentioned. The members of the provisional government and the supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the government of the Queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diplomatic representative. This fact may entitle them to claim that The President says: This fact may entitle them to claim that in our effort to rectify the wrong committed some regard should be land for their safety. This sentiment is strongly seconded by my anxiety to do nothing which would invite harsh relation the part of the Queen or blood shed in

any quarters.

To Good a General Amuesty.

"In the Belief that the Queen as well as her enemies would be willing to adopt such a course as would meet these condi-tions, and in view of the fact that both tions, and in view of the fact that both the Queen and the provisional government have at one time apparently acquiesced in a reference of the entire case to the United States government, and considering the further fact that in any event the provisional government, by its own declared limitation, was only to exist until terms of union with the United States of America, have been negotiated and agreed America have been negotiated and agreed upon.' I hoped that after the assurance pon.' I hoped that after the assurance of the members of the government that uch union could not be consummated, might compass a peaceful adjustment

the difficulty. "Actuated by these desires and purposes and not unmindful of the inherent per-plexities of the situation nor of the limi-tations upon my power, I instructed Min-lster Willis to advise the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the oration of the status existing before lawless landing of the United States uary last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for elemency as well as justice to all parties concerned.

"The conditions suggested, as the in ructions show, I contemplate a genera ons. In short, they require that the red government should re-assume its

Why the Queen Was Not Restored, These conditions have not proved ac-ptable to the Queen, and though she has sen informed that they will be insisted oon, and that, unlss acceded to, the efof the President to aid in the restohave not thus far learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentagovernment, while unfortunate public mis representations of the situation and ex-aggregated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful executive media-tion. I therefore submit this communication, with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honoluiu, the instructions given to both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis, and correspondence connected with the affair in hand.

"In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the

I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified operate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem

before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity, and morality.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 18, 1893."

The Instructions to Willis, The material points contained in Secre-tary Gresbam's letter to Minister Willis, October 18th, are as follows:

"The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people, or with their cousent. The Queen refused to surrender her powers to the provisional government until convinced that the Minister of the United States had recognized it as the de facto authority and iniu, and declared that he would support the provisional government, and that she yielded her authority to prevent collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should undo the action of its representative and re-insists her in the authority she claimed

would afterwards be fully considered by the President of the United States. The Queen wisely yielded to the armed forces of the United States at Honolulu.

"Relying on the good falth and honor of the President when informed of what had occurred to undo the action of the ministers and reinstate her and her authority, which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawalian Islands.

"The President is satisfied that the

sovereign of the Hawalian Islands.

"The President is satisfied that the movement against the Queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representative of this government at Hozolufu; that he promised in advance to aid her enemies to set up a new government, and he kept this promise by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the United States steamer Boston, and by recognizing the provisional government, when it was too feeble to defend itself, and that the constitulonal government, when it was too feeble to defend itself, and that the constitutional government was able successfully to maintain its authority against threatening force other than that of the United States. The President has therefore determined that he will not send back to the Senate the treaty which he had withdrawn from that body for further consideration on the 9th of March last.

Must Grant Full Amnesty. "On your arrival at Honolulu you will take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination, making known to her the President's regret that the reprehensible conduct of the American Minister and the unauthorized presence on land of the military force of the United States obliged her to surrende her sovereignty for the time being,

to undo the flagrant wrong done to her.
"You will at the same time inform the
Queen that when reinstated the President expects that she will pursue a magnani mous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including the persons who are or have been officially or otherwise connected with the provisional govern-ment, depriving them of no right or priviege enjoyed before the so-called revolu-

"All obligation created by the pro-

"All obligation created by the provisional government in due course of administration should be assumed.
"Having secured the Queen's agreement to prove this wise and humans policy, which it is believed you will speedily obtain, you will advise the President of the provisional government and his minthe provisional government and his min-isters of the President's determination on the question, and that they are ex-pected to relinquish to her promptly her constitutional authority.

"Should the Queen decline to pursue the liberal course suggested, and should the provisional government refuse to abide by the President's decision, you will report the facts and wait further instruc-

The President's message was identical as presented in both houses, but in the case of the House of Representatives the Chief Executive added a supplementary message as follows:

message as follows:

"In making the communication I have
withheld only a dispatch from the former
minister to Hawaii, numbered 79, under
date of October 8, 1892, and a dispatch
from the present minister, numbered 3,
under date of November 16, 1892; because,
in my opinion, the publication of these
papers would be incompatible with the
public interest." papers would b public interest."

HARRISON IN NEW YORK.

The Ex-Pr. sident Refuses to Discuss Polities or Public Questions.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who arrived in the city on Saturday evening and registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, spent yesterday in visiting. He called at the home of his son, Russell Harrison, in the morning, and in the evening called on his nieces, Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieutenant Parker of the nave nd Mrs. Dimmick, who live in wes

Thirty-sixth street.

Mr. Harrison and the ladies went to
the Fifth Avenue Hotel after dinner and had tea, and were joined by ex-Secre

says he never felt better in his life He will be in the city until Wednesday when he will go to Philadelphia and attend a dinner which is to be given to bim there. Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia, has been in this city making necessary preliminary arrange-

"I am not talking for publication at resent," said Mr. Harrison, "certainly not on political or public questions. Should you see any interviews with me you may know they are spurious."

Singularly enough "Joe" Manley, of Malne, who was James G. Blaine's close friend, was also are to be presented.

friend, was also at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The gossips immediately noticed the coincidence, but when Mr. Manley was asked if he had called on the ex-President he forgot to answer that question and explained that he on his way home.

Some politicians think there is a sig-

Some politicians think there is a sig-nificance in Mr. Harrison's return to the East at this time. The Philadelphia din-ner, it is hinted, will be given so that the ex-President will not be forgotten. Governor McKinney was in the city recently, and his friends made no secret of the fact that he was out to take part in the next presidential race. So it is assumed that Mr. Harrison's friends think New York World of yesterday.

The Machinery of the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Richmond (Va.) company which constructed the machinery of the battle-ship Texas. the machinery of the nattie-snip Texas, building at Norfolk, is anxious to have a dock trial of the vessel, in order that it may receive part of the large amount owing it, but which cannot be paid until the machinery of the ship is tested. The head of the firm called on Secretary Herbert yesterday and requested that a trial be had as soon as the officials of the navy yard report her ready. Her entire machinery has been completed and has been on board the Texas for some

The work is said to reflect credit upon the southern firm, as it is the first in-stance since the war where machine works south of Baltimore have been awarded a contract to build any of the engines for ships of the new navy. The engines for ships of the hearing comple-Texas is reported to be nearing completien, and will no doubt have her dock trial early in January. She will not be re dy for active service, however, fore well into next year.- New York Times.

Telegraphic Brevities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 45 per cent. (first dividend) in favor of the creditors of Gulf Nationa bank, of Tampa. Fla., amounting to \$28,-849.80, on claims proved, aggregating \$246,411.50.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.-The House Committee on Elections to-day postponed until July 9th the contested election cases of Williams vs. Seatt from the Fifth North Carolina district.

Mr. Wallace Washington, Chief Poe's clerk, who has been confined to his bed by illness for the past two weeks, is re ported as being much better.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.-For Virginia, generally fair Tuesday; slightly warmer, south or southwest winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair, warmer, southwest winds.

HOW CONGRESS RECEIVED IT.

The Willis Instructions Heard With Intense interest in the House,

BOUTELLE BECOMES OFSTREPEROUS.

Some Opposition to the Reading of the Documents In the Senate No Action Taken In Either House.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 18.-There was a very small attendance of senators at the opening of to-day's session, aithough it was generally known that the President's message in relation to Hawalian affairs was ready to be delivered. The Journal was read and routine morning business was proceeded with

At 12:18 Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, appeared and delivered

the long looked-for message to Congress. Mr. George was sending up a petition in the morning business when Mr. Harris interposed, and said that the President's message ought to be laid before the Senate. The Vice-President was of the same opinion, and immediately laid before the enate the message, which was thereupon

read by the secretary.

Printed copies of the message having been furnished in advance, senators on both sides of the chamber followed the secretary as he read, but not for long. The interest in the matter slackened before much progress had been made in the message, and soon a majority of the senators were neither reading nor listening, but were engaged in conversation or in their correspondence. There was much more attention puld on the Republican side of the chamber than on the Demo-

The reading of the message was finished at I P. M., having taken about forty

asked for the rending of the instructions to Mr. Willis of October 18th, November ith, and December 3d. Mr. Hoar suggested that the list of the

accompanying documents" be first read that the Senate might know what

In response to this suggestion, the line-President laid before the Senate a surther communication from the President, transmitting (in compliance with the esolution of the Senare) copies of all uctions given to the representatives he diplomatic and naval representaives of the United States since March 4,

Gresham's instructions to Mr. Willi October 18th. They are marked "Con ential," and say that they are "Sup sich you have received in relation to

inted to-morrow. He accordingly oved that the message and the accom-nying documents be referred to the condition of Foreign Relations. This otion was debatable, and debate foleading a part only of the papers sub-nisted, "Garbled extracts," as he desig-tated them, while Mr. Butler and others sisted that the reading of any would a waste of time.

The Documents Read.

by way of uestion to an issue, moved that the tree documents indicated be read at the know what these instructions contained.
Mr. Hear also called for the reading
of the papers for information under Rule

Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to commit and Mr. Allison renewed his motion for the reading of the papers, and no objection being made, the papers were read by the Secretary of the Senate.

anying documents to the Senate Com-nities on Foreign Relations, and himself apressed the wish that this motion might over, that he might speak upon it.

This was done.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations, referred a bill having an apparent bearing on the Hawaiian situation, which, at the request of Mr. Frye, was read for information before being referred to Mr. fore being referred to Mr. Morgan's ministee. The bill provides that when ommittee. The bill provides that when ever the United States shall acquire do-minion over any foreign country by an nexation, cession, or otherwise, the Presi-dent of the United States may appoint a Governor and Council of five, whose acts shall be subject to the revision of Con-gress, such Governor and Council to form the provisional government of such coun-

Mr. Morgan also offered a joint resolu tion for the appointment of a commit-tee of three senators and six members of the House of Representatives on the Nicaragua canal. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, with a request from Mr. Mor-

or a speedy report.
rest of the day was devoted to
hes from Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.), advocating an appropriation of a million dollars for the eradication of the Russian thistle, and from Mr. Dolph, upon the tariff.

The Message in the House,

The near approach of the Christman ariy hours of the session of the Housthe proceedings, which even the exed to arouse. Five minutes after its meeting, on mo

on of Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.), the Hous ved itself into Committee of the Whole onsider the urgent deficiency bill, and fr. Baldwin, of Minnesota, took the floor. At 12:30 Mr. Pruden, the President's assistant private secretary, appeared of the House, and presented the President's message.

The debate on the deficiency bill was more than ordinarily spicy and exciting as it was largely devoted to a discussion of the pension policy of the administration but interest in it was dwarfed by wha suppened when the President's message was read. Mr. Breckinridge closed the sbate. The bill was then read by sections for amendments, but before this was com-pleted. Mr. Breckinridge moved that the committee rise. When the Speaker had taken the chair, and the usual report had en made by the chairman, that the committee had come to no conclusion, the reply to the Hitt resolution, accompanying the papers asked for in that resolution. Two papers were withheld, because the President's opinion, it will be injudi-cious to give them out at the present time No attention was paid to the reading of the message, and all the members envaged in convergation, or wandered about the

hall. Boutelle's Bad Behavior.

After the reading was completed Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Maine) called for the instructions to Mr. Willis. After some dis-

cussion the speaker directed that it be read. Almost the entire House crowded into the bar of the House during the reading and drank in with avidity every word as it fell from the lips of the

clerk.

Mr. Boutelle began to fight for recognition on a matter of personal privilege, but the Speaker ruled that the privi-leged matter must be read from the desk. and as Mr. Boutelle had nothing to send to the clerk's desk, the Speaker refused to recognize him. Mr. Boutelle then beto recognize him. Mr. Boutelle then be-came more excited than ever, and the House presented a wild scene of turmoil and confusion. Finally, when the Speaker had exhausted his eloquence and persua-zion on the riember from Maine, the Speaker threatened to call on the Ser-gent-at-Arms to preserve order. The crowd before the desk and in the aisles slowly melted away. Mr. Poultalls stood slowly melted away. Mr. Boultelle stood alone, calling on the speaker for recognition. Finally the Speaker recognized Mr. Breckinridge, who moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills. A division was demanded, but as the Republicans generally refrained as the Republicans generally refrained from voting no quorum was apparent, and Mr. Boutelle demanded the yeas and nays. One hundred and seventy-four members responded, the Republicans, as a unit, sitting silent, and as a quorum had a unit, sitting silent, and as a quorum had not appeared Mr. Breckenridge, at 5 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn, and the motion was agreed to. The Re-publicans, by this action, played into the hands of their opponents, by allowing them to postpone debate and action on the Hawaiian matter until to-morrow; but none on the Republican side appeared to appreciate the fact except Mr. Reed to appreciate the fact, except Mr. Reed who endeavored to prevent the adjournment. The relief came too late, how-House had adjourned by a vote of the

FROM THE LOWER BRANCH. Looking After the Interests of the the Valunteer Soldiers.

The House of Delegates was called to order by Speaker Cardwell at noon yesterday. There was no prayer, however, Rev. R. N. Sledd, paster of Centenary church, who had been invited, not being

Mr. W. B. Eanes, of Henry, who arose to a question of personal privilege, rend the following, taken from a written state-ment submitted on Saturday by Mr. Willlam L. Royall to the investigating com-

Capt. William H. Fowle told me that Barbour Thompson wrote to Haynes be-fore the election, telling him he would give Eanes \$200 (I think) if Eanes would vote for Martin; that Haynes received and gave the money to Eanes; that when the senatorial election came up Thompson sent Haynes a trip pass to come here and nurse Eanes; that Haynes came and steered him to voting for Martin, He said Haynes told this fact to Capt, H.

a malicious falsehood, and the person who fathered the same a malicious liar. Ex-Senator B. B. Gordon and Major R. C. Kent, the Lieutenant-Govern-elect, were present during the session

and were heartily welcomed by the mem-Mr. Gitson, of Culpeper, Introduced a resolution, which was referred, providing that the House should not take any action on bills which increase the salaries of judges of county courts, Commonwealth attorneys, clerks of the court and sheriffs without a petition in writing from the respective boards of supervisors

Placed on the Calendar,

The only bill placed on the calendar was No. 29, by Mr. Crump, to repeal section 1824 of the Code of Virginia relating to proceedings by a judgment creditor to discover usurious dealings on the part of his debtors.

The following bills were passed: No. 25: To authorize railroad companies navigable waters to guarantee bond of on with the business of the railroad, and

27: To amend and re-enact section lation to whom attachments may be directed anywhere returnable. No. 29: To empower the Day's Point Land and Improvement Company to erect wharf on James river, in the county of sle of Wight.

No. 56: To empower R. W. Booker to ecounty of Isle of Wight.

Bills Introduced and Referred. The following bills were introduced and

By Mr. Logan: To amend and resection 3707 of the Code of 1887, and petit larceny defined." The makes the stealing of cattle a while the present law only makes the stealing of a horse, mule, or ass

By Mr. Cooke: To amend and re-enact section 4 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Company," approved January

By Mr. Hathaway: To amend and re enact section 5, approved February 25, 892, Acts of Assembly 1891-'92, entitled "An act to amend and re-enact sections 2131, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2137, 2148, 2151, 2153, an to repeal sections 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, and 2147 of chapter 97 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to oysters, and to add independent sections thereto. The bill provides that any oyster inspector shall, upon the request of a holder of a license, receipt, and, after a fee of ten cents has been paid him for such purpose, transfer the license of any resident of this State, and the transferer shall have, under such receipt, such rights and privileges as the transferer had.

Providing for Rifle Practice. By Mr. Gibson: To provide for rifle practice of Virginia volunteers. The bill

provides that the commandants of the several companies of the infantry regiments organized into brigades, shall be company drills for rifle practice at least six times a year, and shall report annually to the commanding officer of his regiment the best marksman of his company The commanding officer of each regime organized into a brigade, assisted by his adjutant and ordnance officer, shall as semble at a time and place designated by him, hold for a period of two days a competitive rifle practice drill, to be participated in by the soldiers as reported to him as the best company marksmen, and shall offer three prizes, to be se lected by him, and not to exceed the aggregate value of \$-, designated as first, second, and third, to the three men making the best scores at such drill. The several commandants of such regiments so organized shall annually report to their brigade commander the prize-winners of their respective regiments. These last-mentioned drills shall be attended by the Assistant Inspector-General. Each bri-gade commander, assisted by his assisgade commander, assisted by his assistant adjutant-general, assistant inspector-general, and his ordnance officer, shall annually, at a period and place designated by him, hold a competitive rifle practice drill, for the period of three successive days, to be participated in by the soldiers so reported to him as prize-winners, and at this drill shall offer three prizes to be selected by him and not to winners, and at this drill shall offer three prizes, to be selected by him, and not to exceed the aggregate value of \$-. This drill shall be attended by the Assistant Inspector-General of the active militia. The officers and men conducting and par-The officers and men conducting and par-ticipating in these drills and trials of marksmanship shall be entitled to the pay, mileage, and allowances prescribed in section 304, Code of Virginia, for the

active militia, when in active service.

To Allow Expenses. By Mr. Gibson: To amend and re-enact section 164. Code of Virginia, or to pre-vent the Governor from accepting the services of any officer of the army or navy of the United States detailed for duty with the Uriginia volunteers, and commissioning such officer to such rank as may best enable him to carry out the purposes of this detail; and such officer, when so commissioned, shall be allowed such actual expenses incurred in the per-formance of the duties of his detail as may not be allowed him by the United

By Mr. Banks: To repeal chapter 429 of the Acts of Assembly of 1889-30, in rela-tion to the erection of fish ladders in Goose creek, so far as it relates to the county of Bedford.

To Issue Circulating Notes.

By Mr. Patteson: To authorize the issurnce of circulating notes to the banks and banking associations of the State of Virginia, to provide for the protection of the same, to provide for the protection of depositors of such bank or banking association and for other pure. banking association, and for other pur-

The bill is practically the same bill The bill is practically the same bill which has recently passed the General Assembly of Georgia. Under the bill all of the capital stock must be paid in lawful currency of the United States of America, or in gold or silver; one-half must be deposited in the vaults of the bank, for the redemption of bills, and cannot be used for any other purpose what

must be deposited in the vaults of the bank, for the redemption of bills, and cannot be used for any other purpose whatever, under penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The other half shall be invested in United States, State, county, and municipal bonds, and first mortgage bonds of trunk-line railroads, worth not less than par.

These bonds are to be deposited with the State Treasurer as security for the bills of the bank. On the money so deposited in the vaults of the bank, and the bonds deposited with the State, such bank is allowed to issue and circulate bills to an amount equal to three times the amount of the fund required to be kept on deposit in the vaults of the bank. Thus, if a bank should deposit \$100,000 in its own vaults and the same amount with the treasurer, such a bank would be authorized to issue \$300,000 of its hills. As additional security the stockholders are made personally liable to an amount equal to their stock in addition to the amount subscribed. The plan gives \$30,000 of security for every \$150,000 of bills. This will add largely to the gives \$350,000 of security for every \$150,000 of bills. This will add largely to the volume of currency, because it will be seen that upon an investment of \$100,000 by any bank or banking institution an issue of bills to the amount of \$150,000 would be authorized, thus increasing the volume of the circulating medium by one-third.

All of these bills are made redeemable on demand in United States currency or coin, and any one desiring to go abroad or pay money elsewhere, would naturally exchange these bills for national currency, for the chief object of the bill is more largely in Virginia than elsewhere. The provisions of the bill are too numerous to be mentioned here, and the safe-guards are deemed ample and complete to give a good and round currency.

Courts of Ju ti e.

Courts of Ju tile.

The Committee on Courts of Justice held another session in the Court of Appeals building, with Colonel Gibson, of Culpeper, in the chair.

A bill introduced by Mr. Crump, of this city, was discussed, which seeks to validate a deed made by one of two trustees of the Infant Sons and Daughters of Love, to Mr. Barton. The deed has reference to a piece of property sold to Mr. ence to a piece of property sold to Mr. Barton. The property had been intended for a cemetery, but has never been used or that purpose. The existing law pro-ides that such a deed for the transfer f a cemetery should be made by from

Barton briefly explained the facts stated that the plot of land in question was originally purchased for an extension of a cemetery, but he bought it before it had been used, paying \$500 for it. It was conveyed to two colore trustees, one of whom died before Mo

Barton came in possession of the land, Arer some little debate the committee decided to report the bill favorably. The bill introduced by Judge Edmond on, of Rockbridge, was briefly discussed which provides for an amendment of ces payable to notaries and justices of he peace. The bill contemplates to in reese the fee payable to justices for the rying of civil-warrant cases, from fifty assed by. committee then adjourned until

January 3, 1894. DEATH OF CONSUL JONES.

He Was Bereft of His Reason and Died In Great Agony_Other Maniacs.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-The Sun's San Francisco dispatch says: The remains of Alfred D. Jones, American Consul-General at Shanghai, were brought in yesterday by the Steamer Rio

Mr. Jones became insane in Shanghai, and it was determined to remove him t America. Soon after the steamer salled he became violent and dangerous. He wa manacled and, after a desperate fight in his cabin, in which he was cut and disfigured, he raved incessantly for seven days, when death ended his sufferings. Mr. Jones' mania was due to disappoint-ment in a love affair at his home in Kaleigh.

N. C. He was attended by two Marines from Moncacy. His body was embalmed and will be shipped to Raleigh. His age was forty-eight. At Hong Kong, the Rio took on Purser James H. Maher, of the Steamer Peru, who suddenly became insane. He was regarded as harmless till he began breaking his cabin windows and threatening to kill any one who entered. He was overpowered and manacled. He will be cared

for by San Francisco Masons. The sailors on the Rio say there is a Hoo Doo on the ship. On the trip down to China, a Frisco Chinese, who was going home to celebrate New Years, went mad and ran amuck on the lower deck.

MURDERED WHILE THEY SLEPT. Walter Sherman and Ann Davis (Colored)

Were Shot to Death Sunday Night, BRISTOL, TENN., Dec. 18 .- Special .-Walter Sherman and Ann Davis, two colored people of the eastern suburbs of this city, were murdered some time last night. No one save the murderer knew anything of the deed until this morning, when George Hitt, step-father of the murdered man, went to the Davis home, where Walter slept, to get a wash ketheld the victims lying across the bed with built holes in their heads. They had expected some one to enter during the night, as two pistols were found under the pillow. The suicide theory was exploded when it was found that the weapons had not been used. Matt. Davis, husband of the dead woman, was arrested to-day on suspicion, and it is generally thought that he did the shooting, though he stated to the Coroner's jury this morning that he knew nothing of it. He came up from Knoxville yesterday evening but says he did not go home, but apent the night with his mother in the western part of the city. When he arose this morning he coolly walked up to his house, where the in-quest was being held, and was immediately placed upder arrest and after testify-ing was jailed.

Mr. J. Tyree Wingfield and Miss Willie V. Duggins will be married at the Second Raptist church this evening at 6 o'clock.

FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE CALLS UPON COL, O'FERRALL,

The Governor-Elect Makes an Eloquen Reply_Col. J. Hampton Hoge in Washington, and Will Explain.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, December 18, 1893.

Messrs. Charles Milhiser, Littelle Wilson, and S. J. Dudley, representing the cheroot manufacturers of Richmond, were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning. Congressman George D.

Millin, who, with Mr. Bryan, heard their protest against increasing the tax on cheroots and tobacco cigarettes.

A delegation representing the tobacco cigarette manufacturers of New York and Baltimore were before the committee at the time, and as these gentlemen presented the same line of argument the protests of both delegations were recorded.

Wise introduced them to Chairman Mc-

Millin, who, with Mr. Bryan, heard their

corded.

The committee appointed by the General Assembly of Virginia to officially inform Congressman O Ferrail of his election to the high position of Governor of that Commonwealth, composed of Senators Lovenstein and Harnsberger and Messrs. Blakemore and Russell, of the House of Delegates, performed that duty this morning in a very graceful and disnified manner. There was no attempt whatever at display, and only a few of the guests of the Metropolitan were aware that anything of unusual interest was corded. that anything of unusual interest

transpiring in the spacious pariors of that Senator Ransom, of North Carolina Congressman Marshall, Hon, John T. Har-ris and Mrs. Harris, Congressman Dens-more, of Arkansas; Col. J. D. Penny-backer, of Virginia, and a few other gentlemen, guests of the hotel, were the only persons present.

Senator Lovenstein's Remarks Senator Lovenstein, on behalf of the

We are here as representatives of the General Assembly of Virginia to bring you the official notice of your election to the highest position in the gift of the State. While due notice was given to the country that at the election held in that State on the 7th day of November the people had, by an overwhelming majority, decreed your election, it was not until the two branches of the General Assembly met in joint convention on the 8th day of December and canvassed the vota that it was officially proclaimed.

"As the representatives of that joint body, we are pleased to convey to you this intelligence, and to say to you, on their part, they will unite with you in their endeavors to promote the best in-

terests of our Commonwealth.
"It is peculiarly gratifying to me, as chairman of this committee, to communicate their message, as I remember with pleasure that many years ago we served together in the General Assembly, and that it was my privilege to vote for you as judge, which position you filled with honor and credit, and transmitted to your successor the judicial ermine spotless and untarnished. But, after serving your distinct for many years in the Congress of the congre trict for many years in the Congress of the United States, I witnessed your tri-umphant election to the position of Chief Executive, and that for four years it will be my duty to serve in the legislative de-

partment of the State under your admis-istration. "I am sure, sir, that I express not on the sentiment of the committee and of the legislative department which we represent, but that of the entire people of the State, when we wish for you a successful and brilliant administration.

"We trust, sir, that on the lat day of January part in the anterward of health

January next, in the enjoyment of health and vigor, we may welcome you to the Capitol, and that your administration of the great office may not only add fresh laurels to your past record, but will add

lustre and renown to the glories of the old Commonwealth." Colone! O'Ferrall's Response To which Congressman O'Ferrali re-

Gentlemen: I am, indeed, profoundly Impressed by the announcement you have just made and the information you have conveyed to me.

conveyed to me.

"As a Virginian to the manor born, proud of the traditions and glories of the State that led in the conflict which laid the foundation on which later generations have, stone by stone, builded this mighty government; that contributed so much of blood and treasure to establish the American Union, and then gave so freely of her heritage for the formation of other States, that has earned and han accorded to her the appellation of the accorded to her the appellation of the "Mother of States and of Statesmen," and whose name shines with lustre wherever civilization has dawned; whose gubernatorial chair after her Statehood was filled by Patrick Henry, and afterwards by Thomas Jefferson, James Monwas filled by Patrick Henry, and afterwards by Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler, I would be false to my feelings and false to truth if I did not declare that I receive the announcement of my election by the people of Virginia as their Chief Magistrate for the next four years with the deepest emotions of pride and gratifude.

"But, gentlemen, while by the voice of your people and my people, this great honor has been conferred upon me-and that makes me proud—I beg to assure you

that makes me proud-I beg to assure you that I accept it in no vainglorious spirit, but I trust in a spirit of true humility. I am not unmindful of the importance of the duties which will devolve upon me I am not unmindful of the importance of the duties which will devolve upon me and I feel keenly my own weakness, but I have an abiding faith in the charity, forbearance, and indulgence of those who have chosen me to preside over the destinies of our idolized, immortalized, and glorious old Commonwealth, and with this reflection encouraging me, and relying upon Him who governs all things by his almighty power and wisdom. I shall, on the first day of January, assume the high trust reposed in me, and with a heart beating and a soul swelling with love for the land of precious memories, grand traditions, spotless fame, and unsuilled honor, just across these blue waters of the Potomae, which gilde so softly by Mount Vernon and Arlington, murmuring gently the names of Washington and Lee, I shall devote myself earnestly and faithfully to the promotion of the welfare of all her citizens and every section of her historic and classic, rich and fertile, domain. "I appreciate, gentlemen, more than I can express, your kind words and assure you of my highest personal esteem."

All Leave for Home

Shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony Congressman O'Ferrall left for his home, amind the congratulations and good wishes of many of his friends, who had called.

The committee spent the day pleasantly at the Capitol and other places of in-terest, and returned to Richmond on the afternoon train.

Colonel Hege at Home
Colonel J. Hampton Hoge arrived here
on an early morning train, and repaired
immediately to the home of his friend,
Profeesor Conrad. Colonel Hoge is looking well, and says he is fully prepared
to dispose the charges made against him.
He called at the Capitol and saw Congressman Edmunds and other friends, and
will request an interview with the President at his earliest convenience. Colonel
Hoge's many friends here have by no
means lost their confidence in him, and
say they are satisfied that he will egplain matters to the entire satisfaction
of the administration, and the general
public. Cotonel Hoge at Home